его восприятия и интерпретации и создающая прочную основу для дальнейшего изучения иностранного языка. Методика обучения техническому переводу на основе когнитивного анализа текста, базирующаяся на комплексе достаточно эффективных упражнений, является весьма перспективной для совершенствования переводческих компетенций студентов не только в сфере технического текста, но и текста любого другого вида, как художественного, так и нехудожественного.

Список использованной литературы

1. *Кубрякова Е.С., Демьянков В.З.* Когнитивная лингвистика // Краткий словарь когнитивных терминов. М.: Филол. ф-т МГУ им. М.В. Ломоносова, 1996.

2. *Попова З.Д., Стернин И.А.* Когнитивная лингвистика: монография. М.: АСТ «Восток-Запад», 2007.

3. *Гураль С.К.* Обучение иноязычному дискурсу как сверхсложной саморазвивающейся системе: дис. … д-ра пед. наук. Томск, 2009.

4. *Казакова Т.А.* Imagery in Translation. Практикум по художественному переводу: учеб. пособие. СПб.: Союз, 2003.

5. *Алимов В.В., Артемьева Ю.В.* Художественный перевод: практический курс перевода: учеб. пособие для высш. учеб. заведений. М.: Академия, 2010.

6. *Гредина И.В.* Перевод в научно-технической деятельности. Томск: Издательство Томского политехнического университета, 2010.

7. *Гарбовский Н.К.* Теория перевода: учебник. 2-е изд. М.: Изд-во Моск. ун-та, 2007.

8. *Гез Н.И.* Формирование коммуникативной компетенции как объект зарубежных методических исследований // Иностранные языки в школе. 1985. № 2. С. 17-23.

9. *Balashova E.Yu., Nagoga O.V., Makshantseva E.A.* The pragmalinguistic analysis of legislative genre (based on texts of German lows) // Жанры речи. 2021. №2(30). С. 101-108.

О.В. Белова, П.А. Пронина
Саратовский национальный исследовательский
государственный университет
имени Н.Г. Чернышевского

УДК 81.25

ПЕРЕВОД АНГЛИЙСКИХ ПАРЕМИЙ С ИМЕНАМИ СОБСТВЕННЫМИ

Аннотация. Статья посвящена проблеме перевода английских паремий с именами собственными, рассматриваются способы их перевода, которые бы передали как семантическое, так и прагматическое значение исходных паремий, сохранив присущий им национальный колорит. С целью достижения поставленной цели были проанализированы различные подходы к переводу паремий, а также предложены некоторые варианты перевода единиц народной мудрости, содержащих в себе имена собственные, на русский язык.

Ключевые слова: *паремия, имя собственное, перевод*

TRANSLATION OF ENGLISH PROVERBS WITH PROPER NAMES

Abstract. This article deals with the problem of translation of English proverbs containing proper names. The authors focus on the ways of translating the proverbs that would convey the semantic and pragmatic meaning as well as national colouring of the original. The authors analyze different translation approaches of the proverbs and offer some variants of translating the pieces of wisdom with proper names into Russian.

Keywords: proverb, phraseological unit, translation

According to the Encyclopedia Britannica, a proverb is a succinct and pithy saying in general use, expressing commonly held ideas and beliefs, that is a part of every spoken language and one of the forms of a folk literature that have originated in oral tradition [1]. M. Eremeeva and A. Matsuk suggest using this term to denote any kind of semantically connected lexical units and sentences that are reproduced in speech in the form of fixed collocations. What unites the definitions given by the different authors is the fact that the term 'proverb' can be an object of research not only for linguists, but for folklorists as well. It is true that a proverb gives an insight into the history of a nation and into the way people behave and judge about things. It represents a set of values and ideas of people belonging to a certain culture. Another significant feature of a proverb is that it is an emotionally colored expression which may be a metaphor or another expressive figure of speech [2, 24].

Therefore, proverbs present an interesting challenge for a translator to cope with. It is of utmost importance that their connotative meaning should be always preserved in translation. Another significant part of a language that never ceases to puzzle translators is a proper name. Such researchers as A. Nikonov, L. Schetinin and some others consider them to be something more than their nominative function: just like the proverbs, they have deep historical roots that tell us a lot about the way they are perceived by native speakers [3,1]. This is what makes the translation of the proverbs with proper names in them a challenging, yet a very interesting process. In this work, some of the attempts of translating the proverbs with proper names in them from English into Russian are undertaken. The contexts containing these phraseological units are taken from the website of the British National Corpus [4]. The information on the meaning of the English proverbs and their origin is taken from the website of the Cambridge Dictionary [5].

Before analyzing some approaches to the ways of translating the proverbs containing proper names some notes referring to the proper names must be taken. Although the first thing that probably comes to one's mind when this term is mentioned is that it denotes a person's personal name, in fact, many more words actually fall under this category. One of the most detailed classifications of proper names was given by A. V. Superanskaya [6]. According to her classification, the following categories are distinguished:

1) *Names of living beings and beings perceived as living*
   - names of people;
   - names of animals;
   - names of mythological characters.
2) *Names of inanimate objects*

- names of places;
- names of plants;
- names of space objects etc.

3) *Names of complex objects*
- names of companies;
- names of historical periods and events;
- names of holidays, etc.

In this research, translations of proverbs with proper names from all these categories are offered.

As it has already been mentioned, proverbs present a challenge for a translator. According to V. S. Vinogradov, there are five main approaches to translating proverbs [7]. All of these approaches are analyzed and Russian translations are made based on each of them.

1) *Full equivalent.* This approach is appropriate when there is a proverb in a target language that has the same meaning, function and stylistic features as the proverb that is to be translated. This can be either a full equivalency or similar imagery.

Probably the most famous reason for the existence of full equivalents in the English and Russian languages is the same roots. Therefore, this kind of proverbs with proper names in them may contain names of personalities and characters that are known to speakers of both languages.

"If the mountain won't come to Mahomet, Mahomet must go to the mountain',' said John, laughing heartily.' I'll just have to keep pestering and hope for the best.' (Elizabeth Murphy, A Nest of Singing Birds)

Despite the fact that there is a name of the founder of the Islamic religion in this proverb, its origin cannot be traced directly to the Islamic holy books. This phrase first appeared in Essays (1625) by Francis Bacon who retold an Ottoman Turkish tale about Mahomet. The phrase also came into use in Russia and it has the same form and meaning, apart from the small difference in tense.

Если гора не идет к Магомету, то Магомет идет к горе, - смеясь, ответил Джон. – Буду надоедать и дальше, и, авось, что-нибудь да получится.

2) *Partial equivalent.* The two proverbs from the different languages may have the same meaning, function and stylistic features, but different imagery.

"I had decided when in Rome to do as the Romans or in this case, more appropriately, when in Babylon do as the Babylonians…" (Dudley Edwards, Clubbed to Death)

The English proverb from this extract has a partial equivalent in the Russian language that is *''В чужой монастырь со своим уставом не лезут.''* Despite the difference in imagery, they are united by the meaning of respecting the rules of a place where you are but a guest. In the Russian variant, however, the place is no longer a proper name.

The extract also contains an anti-proverb – an original proverb transformed to achieve a certain effect. Babylon is a well-known symbol of corruption, so the

author uses the anti-proverb in order to show the character's attitude towards the place. In order to preserve this ironic remark, the attempt to do the similar transformation was undertaken.

Я решил не лезть со своим уставом в чужой монастырь (хотя в данном случае, скорее, в чужой бордель).

3) *"Pseudo equivalent"*. Sometimes there is no full or partial equivalent in the target language. In this case, the translator 'invents' their own proverb. Some modifications may or may not occur, but the meaning is preserved.

There is an English proverb *More people know Tom Fool than Tom Fool knows* that has no Russian equivalent. Such an anthroponyme as Tom Fool comes from the Middle English *Thome Fole* and is often used to speak about a narrow-minded, ridiculous person.

Of course I've heard of you, Sir Edward. <u>More people know Tom Fool than Tom Fool knows</u>, said he. (W. S. Maugham, Complete Short Stories, The Happy Couple)

There are folklore characters in the Russian linguoculture that possess the same features as Tom Fool does (*Иванушка-дурачок, шут гороховый, etc.*). However, it would be inappropriate to use them as equivalents when translating a fragment from a fiction book. Creating a pseudo equivalent of the original proverb is necessary in order to preserve the national colouring of the original. The phrase "как говорится" was added to make the invented proverb sound more believable.

- Конечно, я о вас слышал, сэр Эдвард.

- Как говорится, <u>дурака Тома знают многие, он – лишь некоторых.</u>

4) *Calque*. The essence of this approach is a word-for-word translation.

Christmas comes but once a year… It is only natural to wish to share the joys of the season with friends. (N. Atheron, Aunt Dimity's Christmas)

The proverb comes from an animated movie and its meaning is that since Christmas only comes once a year, people should put aside their differences and be good to one another. In the suggested context the proverb is used to denote the idea that Christmas is the holiday which people celebrate with their family and friends, thus it is no longer a metaphor. Therefore, the word-for-word translation would be a suitable option.

<u>Рождество приходит лишь раз в году</u>… Разделить это радостное время с друзьями – естественное желание.

5) *Descriptive approach*. The proverb no longer exists as a lexical unit in the translated variant of the text. The original proverb is explained and concealed in the context [6].

I can't help but wonder, will my daughter become <u>a jack of all trades, but a master of none</u>? (Wall Street Journal)

This English proverb is said about a person who is able to do many things

but is not an expert in any. The first variant of translation that comes to mind is a Russian phraseological unit *на все руки мастер*. However, unlike the English proverb that has both positive and negative meanings, the Russian phraseological unit has a distinct positive connotation. Therefore, this Russian analogue cannot be used in this context. In this example, the best choice would be to go without any proverb, the proper name component, however, has to go away in this case.

Что если моя дочь будет уметь всего понемногу, но ничего по-настоящему хорошо?

We can see that translation of proverbs with proper names in them is a sophisticated process, and it is quite difficult to formulate any set rules to use. Not only this process demands deep linguistic contextual analysis, but creativity as well.

Список использованной литературы

1. Britannica, The Editors of Encyclopaedia, "proverb". Encyclopedia Britannica, 26 Mar. 2020. Available at: https://www.britannica.com/art/proverb. Accessed 13 December 2021 (accessed 5 December 2021).

2. *Еремеева М., Мацук А.* Трудности разграничения паремиологии и фразеологии // Лингвистика, лингводидактика, лингвокультурология: актуальные вопросы и перспективы развития – материалы II Международной научно-практической конференции. 2008 / Белорусский государственный университет (Минск), 2018. 327 с. С. 20-22. URL: https://elib.bsu.by/handle/123456789/194040 (Accessed 13 December 2021).

3. *Уракова Ф.К., Ирээдуй А.* Имя собственное как языковая категория // Концепт, 2014. № S16 / С. 1–6. URL: https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/imya-sobstvennoe-kak-yazykovaya-kategoriya/viewer (Accessed 13 December 2021 (accessed 5 December 2021).

4. British National Corpus (BNC). Available at https://www.english-corpora.org/ (Accessed 7 December 2021).

5. Cambridge Dictionary. Available at https://dictionary.cambridge.org/ru/ (accessed 7 December 2021).

6. *Суперанская А.В.* Общая теория имени собственного. Москва: Наука, 1973. 366 с.

7. Виноградов, В. С. Перевод. Общие и лексические вопросы: [учеб. пособие]/ В. С. Виноградов. [2-е изд., перераб.]. М.: Кн. дом Ун-т, 2004. 235 с.

Е.К. Горбунова
*Саратовский национальный исследовательский
государственный университет
имени Н.Г. Чернышевского*

СТРАТЕГИИ ПЕРЕВОДА ПРЕЦЕДЕНТНЫХ ФЕНОМЕНОВ В СОВРЕМЕННОМ АНГЛОЯЗЫЧНОМ ЮМОРИСТИЧЕСКОМ ДИСКУРСЕ (НА МАТЕРИАЛЕ СТЕНДАП ВЫСТУПЛЕНИЙ)

Аннотация. Дискурс как явление сложное и многогранное является предметом исследований множества дисциплин. Однако, его общепринятыми характеристиками принято считать динамичность и социальный характер. Актуальность исследования такого вида дискурса, как юмористический, вызвана ярким национальным колоритом,